



Attorney Docket No.: UPI 2001

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of)
Nestor Kolcio, et al.)
Serial No.09/954,788)
Filed: September 18, 2001)
For: "Method for Accessing Electrical)
Components with Gloved Hands")

Examiner Katherine M. Moran
Group Art Unit 3765

3-17-03
RECEIVED
MAR 13 2003
TECHNOLOGY CENTER R3700
#6

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20231

DECLARATION UNDER 37 CFR 1.132

Nestor Kolcio declares as follows:

- 1) That he is a citizen of the United States of America and has a residence at 11500 Jerome Road, Plain City, Ohio 43064;
- 2) That he is an inventor named in the above-identified application for United States patent;
- 3) That his education and professional experience with power generation technology are as set forth in his September 19, 2002 declaration, including the exhibits attached thereto, that was filed in connection with the above-identified application;
- 4) That he has been advised that claims 1-6 and 8-13 of the above-identified application have been rejected under § 103(a) of the Patent Statute as being unpatentable over Hutchinson-Mapa, French Patent No. 2,448,307 (hereinafter, "Hutchinson") in view of Daum et al., U.S. 2002/0075232 (hereinafter, "Daum et al.");
- 5) That in applying the rejection, the Examiner has stated that Hutchinson discloses method steps inherent in the structure of a rubber, tight-fitting, and insulative electrician's glove with a non-conductive, adhesively-retained flock lining on at least a palm and back interior and the initial joint glove regions, for accessing low-voltage electrical components;
- 6) That he has reviewed Hutchinson and observes that the patent describes a glove that is structurally different from that disclosed for use with the method of the present invention;
- 7) That the Hutchinson glove is intended to be electrically protective, resistive to chemical aggression agents, and thermally insulative;
- 8) That to perform these functions, the glove is described as combining what were previously three gloves into a single one;

*difference
method of
manuf to claim
not refer to claim*

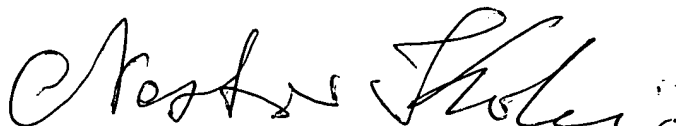
- 9) That Hutchinson describes a glove including a heavy layer made of synthetic elastomer for resistance to chemical aggression agents, a middle layer having extensive dielectric properties, and an internal layer having thermal insulation properties;
- 10) That the method disclosed in Hutchinson for manufacturing the glove is different from that of the present invention, in that the method of Hutchinson includes the steps of providing a mold in the shape of a hand, forming the exterior layer by dipping the mold in a synthetic elastomer, forming the middle layer by dipping the mold and first layer in an elastomer having dielectric properties, forming the interior layer of textile fibers by flocking, and removing the glove from the mold and reversing it;
- 11) That the thermal insulative layer of the Hutchinson glove is intended to provide warmth and covers the entire middle layer of elastomer as opposed to covering select portions;
- 12) That he is aware of a glove manufactured by Hutchinson-Mapa that he believes is manufactured in accordance with the teachings of the Hutchinson patent;
- 13) That because the exterior layer of the Hutchinson glove is relatively heavy, rigid, and stiff, it does not permit sufficient finger dexterity to effectively maneuver small electrical system components such as washers, bolts, nuts, etc.;
- 14) That the Hutchinson-Mapa glove does not meet the ASTM Standard Specification for Rubber Insulating Gloves;
- 15) That the method of the present invention is for accessing electrical components energized at voltages of about 1000 volts rms and below and that for specified lower voltage ranges, a rubber-type insulating glove may be utilized without an outer leather protector glove or other protective layer;
- 16) That for relatively low voltage environments, it is important that an electrician have sufficient dexterity to manipulate small electrical components;
- 17) That because of the sweat-based moisture buildup that occurs quickly when wearing an electrically protective glove, he recognized that rather than trying to make a glove that was cooler and could be worn longer, it was important that a glove that is easy to take on and off;
- 18) That he recognized that making a glove easy to put on and take off could be achieved by providing a flocking layer but that a flocking layer on the interior of the glove would diminish the electrician's dexterity;
- 19) That he recognized that by partially lining the interior of a glove, for example, on only the palm and back of the hand leaving the finger tip regions free from flocking, the glove simultaneously could provide electrical protection, the necessary dexterity to manipulate small components but would still be easy to remove;

- 20) That using the present method, these advantages could be realized with a Class 00 or Class 0 glove meeting the ASTM Standard Specification for Rubber Insulating Gloves;
- 21) That the flock lined gloves of the present method are formed by spraying non-conducting adhesive born flock through the cuff opening of an unreversed Class 00 and/or Class 0 glove;
- 22) That in applying the rejection, the Examiner has stated that Daum et al. teaches a rubber glove which produces a build up of sweat inside the glove and that as a result it is common for users to take a rest from using the glove;
- 23) That the description cited by the Examiner refers to prior art gloves formed of heavy rubber and that the solution of Daum et al, is not to make a glove that is easy to take on and off, but rather to make a glove that can be used for prolonged duration;
- 24) That he believes that his invention is patentable over Hutchinson, Daum, and the combination of Hutchinson and Daum; and
- 25) That all statements made herein of his own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true, and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like, so made, are punishable by fine, or imprisonment, or both, under § 1001 of Title 18, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any document resulting therefrom.

Further Declarant sayeth naught.

Date

Feb 27 2003



Nestor Kolcio